NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES.

UNION SQUARE'S BIG BLAZE.

Christian Association in Illinois. After speeches by some of the leading colored orators of the State, emphatic resolutions were adopted. HARD STRUGGLE TO SUBDUE THE FLAMES

HEROIC WORK OF THE FIREMEN-NEARLY \$200,000 GONE-DEMPSEY & CARROLL

While the church bells were ringing and the streets were filled with people on their way to worship, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman Waters saw a little paff of smoke come curling through the iron grating in the sidewalk in front of No. 36 East Fourteenth-st. He watched it for a moment, thinking that it was the engineer of the building starting a fire in the The smoke rapidly increased in volume and burst through the cracks in the windows in the upper part of the building, indicating that a fire had, been smouldering in the structure for a long time, thoroughly charging it with smoke. The policeman sent out a fire call from Broadway and Fourteenth-st. Battalion Chief Breslin, is stationed in Thirteenth-st. near Broadway, arrived at the fire in a few seconds, and his experienced eye saw that there was danger of a big blaze, which would probably take in several buildings in Fourteenth-st. He immediately sent out three alarms, which brought eleven engines, four trucks and a water-tower.

The building is on the southwest corner of University Place and Fourteenth-st., is of brick and five stories in height, the upper story being a mansard roof. It has a frontage of thirty feet in Fourteenth-st. and seventy feet in University

Before steam could be raised to a pressure which would work the engines the fire had spread from the cellar to the first floor, and the intense heat broke the glass in the large showwindows and endangered the lives of the firemen who were trying to break through the iron and glas vault covers. In the front of the building was a passenger elevator, and in the rear was one used for The light wind which was blowing forced the flames toward the back of the first floor, where there was a direct communication to the elevator. When the framework had been burned away the shaft acted as an immense fine and carried the flames to the roof with a terrific The pace at which the flames went upward may be judged from the fact that they went by the second and third stories without setting them on fire. The fire virtually jumped from the cellar to the roof and then gradually worked downward. The intense heat and draught made short work of the mansard roof, and the sparks fell upon the neighboring houses in dangerous places. A careful watch was kept on the adjoining roofs to check the spread of the fire.

Chief Bonner was in charge and fought the flames from the front and side of the structure, and for a time it seemed as if the water from the eleven engines would prove insufficient to prevent the adjoining buildings from being destroyed. It was not until the water-tower, throwing from one nozzle the combined stream of three engines got to work, that any visible check was given to the progress of the flames. The water from the tower was thrown with great force into the fourth and fifth stories, carrying everything before it, and showing that sometimes at least it is of ser-

vice to the Fire Department.

When the fire had been controlled in a measure on the side of the building, Chief Bonner ordered the tower to be moved in front of the building in Fourteenth-st, to sweep the upper stories from end to end. The progress of the tower was ob-structed by the electric wires which hung low in the street, and the standpipe had to be lowered before it could be got into position. This caused a delay of several minutes, and the fire had a rood headway again before the tower could be started. Fortunately the firemen by this time had been able to get to the second and third stories through the windows, and by a heroic effort prevented the fire from coming below the fourth story to any serious extent. Engine No. 25 had the hardest end of the fire to fight, and several of them had narrow escapes nothing. Fireman John J. Livingston, while holdbeing treated by an ambulance surgeon from St Vincent's Hospital he went back to his post. He was cheered by the spectators, who had witnessed his plucky act. Firemen Cusic and La Mont were also prostrated by smoke, but they soon recov ered after being taken into the open air. Fire in the upper part of the building, found a large cat on the third floor unconscious from smoke

to church. The policemen on reserve of the Mercer-st. station and the West Thirtieth-st, station. under the command of Captains Riley and Brogan, had their hands full keeping people at a safe distance from the fire. Even after the flames had been put out the police had trouble in holding back the curiosity-seekers from the east wall of the building, which was in danger of falling. In the crowd were a large number of insurance officials, among them being George T. Patterson, vice-president of the German-American Insurance Company; ex-Alderman Morris, of the Globe Insurance Company; ex-Alderman Morris, of the Globe Insurance Company, and William M. St. John. treasurer of the New-York Board of Underwriters. The building was badly damaged, and most of the stock was destroyed. The first floor was occupied by Simpson, Hall & Miller, silversmiths, and Dempsey & Carroll, stationers. These firms also used the basement jointly, and Dempsey & Carroll used the fourth floor as a stock and engraving-room and the fifth floor for printing They had a large amount of valuable machinery and tools, and were burned out completely. Maurice Kahn, director of the Chocolate Menier Co., occupied the second floor, and on the third floor were T. W. Stemmier & Co., importers of silks and satins, and agents of the Marie, Brizard & Roger Co. cordials, Kahn, Stemmier & Co. were damaged principally by water. The losses are as follows: Simpson, Hall & Miller, \$25,000, fully insured: perincipally by water The losses are as follows: Simpson, Hall & Miller, \$25,000, fully insured; Bempsey & Carroll, \$75,000, fully insured; Maurice Kain, \$25,000, fully insured in ten companies; T. W. Stemmler & Co., \$50,000, fully insured in twelve companies, and S. Kreiser, in an adjoining building, by water, \$1,000. Several other tenants in the adjoining building on the west side were damaged slightly by water.

FLOURING MILLS DESTROYED.

son, of Troy, was burned to-day. There were 35,000 bushels of wheat and about 7,000 bacrels of flour in the mill. A large portion of the wheat ran into

the mill. A large portion of the wheat ran into the canal. The canal bridge near the mill was ruined. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000. The Insur-ance cannot be learned here, being held in the East. It is believed to be more than \$100,000. Humboldi, Kan., Dec. 8-The extensive flour mills of Lindsey & Robson were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$100,000. Insurance \$45,000.

OBJECTING TO A COLORED Y. M. C. A.

Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).—Over 500 people assem-ed at the colored mass-meeting held to-day to pro-

from losing their lives. While the flames were raging fiercely they were ordered into the celiar, where the smoke seemed thick enough to destroy ladder into the cellar, carrying their hose. The place was waist-deep with water. They suffered greatly, and every moment one or more of them would come hastily up the ladder and fall on the sidewalk in a half-suffocated condition. After coughing and vomiting and getting some fresh air, they would go back to the dangerous pit without complaint, as if their lives were worth

He was carried out by his comrades and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was suffering from asphyxiation and will recover. Fireman Kiernan was overcome by smoke, and was carried

man Jacobs, while the flames were playing fiercely He put the cat on the window-sill, and in a few moments the animal revived, jumped to the street hard labor the flames were got under control, and it did not take long to put out the fire when the faremen got to work with their axes and picks. While the fire raged Union Square was packet with spectators, many of whom carried prayer books and had evidently forgotten about going to church. The policemen on reserve of the Mercer-st, station and the West Thirtieth-st, sta-

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The large seven-story flouring mill in this city, owned by Saxton & Thomp-

STILL IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION AND SUF. FERING FROM A BAD COUGH. HEAVY LOSERS. Zanzibar, Dec. 8.-Emin Pacha is still in angerous condition, but Dr. Parkes hopes for his recovery unless a complication sets in. patient has a bad cough and experiences difficulty in clearing his lungs.

Mr. Stanley attended divine service on the British man-of-war Turquoise to-day. In a brief address to the crew he said he considered that Livingstone's mantle had fallen upon his shoulders; that his work had only begun, and that he would devote the rest of his life to it. Mr. Stanley has received congratulatory tele-

test against the organization of a colored Young Men's

HOPING FOR EMIN'S RECOVERY.

grams from Queen Victoria and the Khedive. TO CONGRATULATE STANLEY AND EMIN.

Brussels, Dec 8 .- The Anti-Slavery Conference nas resolved to send a congratulatory address to Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pacha.

MOUSSA BEY EXILED. Constantinople, Dec. 8 .- Moussa Bey and his family have been exiled to Syria. The Porte will increase the force of gendarmes in Armenia with a view to checking Kurdish outrages.

SUMMONED TO ATTEND THE CZAR. Berlin, Dec. 8.—Professor Leyden hastliy left Ber lin to-day for St. Petersburg, having been summoned on attend the Czar. Dr. Bergmann was summoned but was unable to go, as he is ill with inflammatio

SEARLE, THE SCULLER, DYING. London, Dec. 8 .- A dispatch from Adelaide, South Australia, says that Searle, the sculler, is dying of typhoid fever.

INFLUENZA SUCCUMBING TO THE COLD WEATHER St. Petersburg, Dec. 8.—The epidemic of influenza is subsiding under the influence of frost.

THE ASTRONOMERS AT ST. PAUL DE LOANDA. St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, Dec. 8.-The United States steamer Pensacola, wih the Eclipse Expedition on board, arrived here yesterday. The expedition will locate at Cape Ledo. There is no time to go further inland, except with portable instruments. An English astronomer has arrived here to observe the eclipse. German and French astronomers are also expected.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN ITALY. Rome, Dec. 8.-Earthquake shocks have been felt to-day in the central portion of Italy, but they have caused no loss of life or damage to property. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

"THE GONDOLIERS" A SUCCESS. London, Dec. 8 .- Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera The Gondolfers," was produced last night at the Savoy Theatre. The performance was conducted by Sir Arthur Sullivan. There was a brilliant house. Among those present were Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Konalds Lady Churchill, Lord Londesborough, Lord Dunraven and the usual gathering of notable "first nighters." The opera is lighter and "catchier" than "The Yeomen of the Guard." Gilbert's story is not the most in-genious he has written, but it is always droll and laughter-moving. Sullivan also has returned to his carlier and simpler style of composition. Barring-ton's re-entrance gave the greatest picasure. The applause was frequent, and Messrs. Gilbert and Sul-livan were both called before the curtain. On the whole, the new opera is a success.

NO MOTIVE FOR ANDERSON'S ACT.

CAPTAIN TRASK CONTRADICTING STATEMENTS

MADE BY HIS ASSAILANT. Governor G. P. S. Trask, of the Sailors' Son Harbor, Staten Island, was seen at his home last night. He was rather sore from the slight wound he received Saturday afternoon at the hands of Enoch B. Anderson, but was able and willing to talk freely about the case. In contradiction of a statement which Anderson is said to have made, that when station he spoke to the captain, who immediacly struck him, and that he fired in self-defence, Captain Trask says that he did not see Anderson until the first shot was fired, and that he was at least six Anderson and was holding him by the throat, he isked Anderson why the latter had done such a thing. Anderson's reply was: "Because, --- you,

As to others being implicated with Anderson fr the assault, the governor said that he had a decided opinion. He did not connect other discharged inside the Harbor with the crime as directly as me did other men in much higher places. More than this he did not wish to say, at least not at present. To show that Anderson had no adequate present. To show that Anderson had no adequate oursonal motive for the deed, Captain Trask showed arrious letters he had received from Anderson during he summer and fall. Captain Trask received a lote from Anderson on Saturday, asking for an uterview. The captain did not open it, however, will after the shooting. "Had I granted that uterview," said he, "I would probably not be living low."

Anderson is in the hands of the police of New ton. Captain Blake is still investigating the but no new developments were reported ye

## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The Central Traffic Association has decided that for the Christmas and New Year holidays an excursion rate of one and one-third of the lowest local fare for a single trip may be made, to apply only to lines the territory of the association. Tickets are to be sold on December 24, 25 and 31, and January 1, and are good only on the date of their sale, and good returning up to January 3.

WITHDRAWAL OF BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN. St. Paul, Dec. 8 (Special), General Passenger Agent Kenyon, of the Burlington and Northern road, said con-Western States Passenger Association: "Yes, I gave notic on December 1 that after December 31 the Burlington clation in relation to certain matters were not compli-with. We have lived up to the requirements of the rulourselves, and when they have been disregarded by othe lines the benefits of the association are of no value to us I have become tired of the effort to keep up the organiza on when rates have been continually demoralized. To outract signed by all the lines was that it should be cotinued in force until December 31, and then, if a hose to withdraw, it could do so by giving thirty days notice. We shall continue to be a member tion until December 31, and will comply with the rule as heretofore. We have made no claim that the Minn-apolis and St. Louis or any other road had been breakin the rules of the association, and we make no direct charges against any of the lines. We are convinced of the fact, nowever, that the rules of the association have not been smplled with, and we have therefore decided to with

TO REGULATE CAR SERVICE IN NORTH DAKOTA Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).—One of the first measure introducd in the House of Representatives at Bismarch N. D., yesterday afternoon was a bill giving the Haliroad Commissioners power to compel the railroad companies to furnish cars to any one for the shipment of wheat, thus preventing discrimination against the private buyer. The railroads have always claimed that they were justified in discriminating in favor of the large shipper in matters of this kind, but the Farmers' Alliance insists on the rights of the smaller buyer and producer.

RIGHTS OF WAY IN ARKANSAS. Little Rock, Ark. Dec. 8 (Special). The suprem Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Rey-colds and others, from Chicot County, against the Louisian the validity. ans, Arkansas and Missouri Railway, affirming the validity of an act passed by the State Legislature in 1873 pro-viding that where litigation is likely to retard work by any name the amount of money to be deposited by the company for the right of way and other damages, and th railway shall be permitted to construct its road. The de-cision is of the greatest interest to railroads.

THE THETIS AT SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Dec. 8.-The United States steame Thetis has arrived here from the Arctic Ocean, having completed an eight months' cruise. The Thetis was caught in an ice-pack near Point Barrow on Augus 18, and narrowly escaped destruction. Captain Stockton also reports that the Thetis has travelled along the entire coast of Alaska and has made a longer cruise than has ever been attempted by any other vessal in one every EXPLOSION IN A BAKE-SHOP.

A PANIC AMONG PEOPLE IN THE STREET.

THE SIDEWALK TORN UP AND STONES THROWN IN EVERY DIRECTION-SEVERAL PEOPLE

BRUISED AND STUNNED. Henry Keppel has a bakery on the first floor of No. 619 Sixth-st. The oven and fireplace are in the cellar and extend under the sidewalk. The Above the bakery are apartments, occupied by nine families. Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Frank Siekenger, Jacob and George Keppel, sons of the proprietor, and John Deal went to work in the bakeshop to get out bread for to-day's trade. The fire was started under the oven, and the men were busy at work, when about half-past 7 o'clock they were nearly blinded by a bright flash of light, which was accompanied by a loud detonation. bakers were staggered, and one of them fell. All the lights in the place went out, and to add to the terrors of the men, there came the sound of crashing glass and the fall of heavy objects over their heads. Thinking that the building

was falling, they ran out through a rear door,

yelling like madmen. For the moment no one

knew what had happened, and as the sound had

been heard for several blocks, people rushed from

their houses and blocked the street, hunting for the cause of the disturbance. The families who lived over Keppel's got out of the house into the yard. Some one in the street shouted that the building was falling, and in the mad rush to get to a place of safety several children were knocked down and trampled upon, but no one was severely hurt. The only person who saw what had happened who could be found was Adolph Kohn, the right-watchman of the Children's Aid Society of No. 222 East Seventh St. who saw what had happened who could be found was Adolph Kohn, the night-watchman of the Children's Aid Society, of No. 223 East Seventh-st. He was passing in front of Keppel's bakery and heard a deep rambling sound, and felt the ground tremble beneath his feet. He thought that it was an earthquake, and ran to the middle of the street, expecting to see the buildings fall around him. He had gone only a few feet when there was a loud explosion, the earth seemed to upheave all around him, and for a few seconds the air was filled with flying stones, dirt, sticks and the cries of frightened people. When the dust had cleared away, and fear of a second explosion had possed away, an investigation was made. The sidewalk in front of the bakery was gone, and there was a hole in its place large enough to drop a truck. It opened directly into the bakeshop in the cellar. Everything in the cellar was wreaked, but fortunately the coals in the firebox had not been scattered.

A large piece of flazstone, five feet long and two feet wide, weighing about 200 pounds, was driven through the show-window and dropped on the floor of the bakery close to the proprietor, who was sitting behind the counter reading a paper. He felt as if he had been hit all over at once by a heavy log and was partially stunned for a moment. The bakery was filled with small

who was sitting behind the counter reading a paper. He felt as if he had been lat all over at once by a heavy log and was partially stunned for a moment. The bakery was filled with small fragments of stone and dirt. A piece of stone struck near his head, and if it had struck him would probably have injured him fatally. Charles Wesher and Frederick Storrs, two of the tenants who live over the bakery, were in the front hallway when the explosion occurred. They were both knocked down, and when they recovered their senses crawled into the yard. They were both slightly bruised. Two large stones, with an utter disregard for the Excise Law, broke open the liquor store of John Conradi, at No. 617 Sixthst. One stone crashed through the front door and the other smashed a large window. The explosion fortunately occurred when there were few people on the street, an unusual thing for this neighborhood. The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas. Keppel's bakery was built on the site of Jones's ale brewery. When the brewery was torn down some of the yaults were bricked up. The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas. Keppel's bakery was built on the site of Jones's ale brewery. When the brewery was torn down some of the vaults were bricked and one of them being under the sidewalk. It was a blind vault, and its existence was not known until to-day. The oven in the bakeshop was built alongside this vault. For several days there has been a strong odor of gas in the bakery, and it was particularly powerful in the cellar. Gasmen have failed to find the leak. It is believed that the gas escaped into the old vault and was confined there. When the fire was started in the oven last evening the heat in some started in the oven last evening the heat in some way was communicated to the gas and an explosion followed. It will take \$500 to repair the bakery.

DEVELOPING THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN BODIES PRE-PARING TO UNITE.

session again vesterday, and closed up their busines and adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in December, 1890, at Jacksonville, Fla.

fon of the constitution and trying to smooth the way for consolidation with the Northern Alliance. Term were finally agreed upon, and Kansas and South Dakota the matter can be submitted to the separate State old, with the exception of a few verbal changes. One of the chief attractions is the striking out of the word enable a large number of mechanics in villages and tion. It is provided that negroes may be taken into the union, at the option of the State organizations, but they cannot be made delegates to the National Conthey cannot be made delegates to the National Con-changed to the National Farmers' Alliance and In-dustrial Union. Headquarters will be established at Washington, D. C., where the president, secretary and chairman of the Executive Committee will trans-act business. A judiciary committee, which is practically a trial court, was appointed as follows: P. C. Petty, of Mississippi, chairman; Isaac Mc-Cracken, of Arkansas, and Evan Jones, of Texas. The Executive Committee is composed of G. W. McCune, of Washington, D. C. A. Wardell, of South Dakota, and J. F. Tillman, of Tennessee.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON IN CHIC4GO. Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).-Vice-President Morton and wife, his plece, Mrs. Sands, and his private se

tary arrived over the Chesapeake and Ohlo and Kar by a committee to the Richellen. President Harrison and party, which includes, besides himself, First Assismaker, the daughter of the Postmaster-General, and is private secretary, Elijah Halford, will arrive in thicago at the Van Buren-st. station of the Illinoi entral Railway about 9 o'clock to-morrow morning bey will be received by a committee of prominen ftizens and the uniformed militia of Chicago. soon an informal luncheon for the ladies of the two parties will be given by Mrs. Peck, while the gentle-men will be entertained at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock by Mr. Peck, of the Auditorium. A recep-tion will be held at the club in honor of the President and Vice President, from 2 30 to 4 p m. The com-mittee of arrangements aunounces that the President will be pleased to see the members of the Illinois Com-mandery of the Loyal Legion. At 6 o'clock the Presi-dent and party will dine at Mr. Peck's, and immedi-ately after the President will be driven to the Audi-torium to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

REOPENING THE ANACONDA MINE. Butte, Mont., Dec. 8.—Early yesterday morning the maconda shaft was opened, after being closed ter oot level, and when brought up it lived only a few noments. Thirty minutes later another dog was let down to the 500-foot level and came up a ive. The haft of the St. Lawrence was opened, and at 'clock men went down and opened the bulkheads in the 100-foot level. Then they went down to the 600 foot level and removed the bolkhew's there. the Anaconda shaft all day. The men are now a work in the 600-foot level of the St Lawrence, is moving the dirt that has fallen down so as to react the place where the dead bodies of the miners are I the Anaconda. It is expected they will be reached to morrow morning. The steam injected into the miner has completely extinguished the fire, which was in the 500-foot level of the St. Lawrence, but the extending the damage is unknown. shaft is free of gas, but steam and gas have come up

SURGICAL OPERATION FOR EPILEPSY. Philadelphia, Dec. 8 (Special) .- Dr. W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson Medical College, performed a rare and delicate surgical operation yesterday afternoon. The

patient, the infant son of a clergyman in the interior of New York, was suffering from epilepsy, the result of a fall. Dr. Keen diagnosed the case as due to a lesion n the left side of the brain, and, upon trephining, a diseased condition was found. The diseased portion of the brain was removed and a radical cure is expected. A feature of the operation was the inducing of the characteristic epiteptic spasm by the galvanic hattery previous to excision. As a confirmation of the diagnosis the battery was again applied after excision and no spasm followed. IDEAS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT REPRE-

SENTED BY SENATOR HALE'S MEASURES. PROVIDING NEW BATTLE-SHIPS - INCREASING

THE ENLISTED FORCE-UTILIZING THE

MERCHANT MARINE AS AUXIL-IARY CRUISERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Washington, Dec. 8 .- Among the bills introduced last portance, or are likely to attract a wider interest, than the five offered last Thursday by Senator Hale dealing with various questions of naval policy. These measures may be said to cover the chief recommendations contained in Secretary Tracy's recent report, and to represent the ideas of the Navy Department and of the Administration, so far as legislative action on naval matters is to be asked at this session of Congress. The bills were prepared at the Navy Department upon extended consultations with Senator Hale. the chairman of the Senate Committee on

Naval Affairs, and cover a much wider field than any

other naval measures that have yet been before Con-

The first bill, "To further increase the naval establishment," provides for the construction of eight bat-tle-ships, ranging from 7,500 to 10,000 tons in distwo armored coast defence vessels, unboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and five first-class torpedo boats. All these vessels are to be built by contract, where such a course is practicable, and bids, fixed by the act of August 3, 1886 ships are to be of American material in huil, engines, boilers and machinery. The limitation of the cost of each vessel is left to the discretion of the Navy Department, this course having become necessary by eason of the failure to obtain bids for war vessels, heretofore authorized, within the limits fixed as to cost. The Secretary is to have power to add pre-miums for extra speed made by the vessels after a complete trial. If the vessels cannot all be built by contract, a portion may be constructed in the Govern-ment Navy Yards. The construction of the battleships is intended to furnish the Government with fire class war-ships, carrying heavy calibre guns, which may be made available for defence at home, or, if necessary, for work abroad. It is the hope of Senator Hale that this bill may pass Congress at an early date, in order that the work may be at once entered upon, as the large ships cannot be constructed under

three or four years' time. The bill "To promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy," provides for the increase of naval apprentices and boys from 750 to 1,500, and thereby creases the active enlisted force of the Navy to 9,000 men. The term of enlistment of men and boys is increased from three years to four, in order to have a margin of time over the usual cruising course of three years; and a premium of one dollar a month is added for each period of enlistment in order to encourage permanent service in the Navy. The provisions of law which apply to pensioners in military asylums are hereafter to be applied to pensioners in naval asylums, and in any case where a sailor has served in the United States Navy for thirty years, either as an enlisted man or petty officer, he may be placed upon the retired list, with an allowance of 75 per centum of his pay, in the same manner that missioned officers in the service are now retired. It is believed that the provisions of this bill will secure a more permanent force in the Navy; that it will operate against desertion, and will in all respects add to the

efficiency of the service. Senate bill No. 540 changes the obsolete rating of Was United States war vessels and substitutes a modern and practical classification. Under the old classification "first rates" in the Navy consisted of vessels car lin, and the lower ratings were made to depend upon be number of guns carried. In the present bill the dastification is arranged according to tonnage, the "first rates" being those of 5,000 tons and over, the "second rates" those between 3,000 and 5,000 tons, and the "third rates" those between 3,000 and 1,000 tons, and those of less than 1,000 tons are "fourth

The naming of the United States war ships in the lature is covered by the following provisions:

Baitle ships shall be named after the States of the Union users after the cities, unarmored coast defence vessels evers, and armored coast defence vessels after ted with the history of the senate bill No. 542, "To provide for a reserve from

he steam vessels of the merchant marine of the United States for service as auxiliary cruisers for the Navy, covers a simple and plain policy for the auxiliary navy. It not only provides that merchant steamships may hereafter be built by private parties, under such plans as may be furnished by the Navy Department, with capabilities for naval service in emergency, but hat, in case of such emergency, the Secretary of the Navy may take any vessels already built which are suitable for naval services. No merchant steamship shall be so taken or built unless it shall be capable of mounting at least two rifle guns of modern construction, and shall be able to make speed at load draft for a continuous six hours' run of not less than fifteen knots upon the seas and twelve knots upon the Great Lakes. As compensation for the service of such vessels, in emergency, the secretary is authorized to pay to the owner a sum not exceeding eight per centum annually upon the cost of such vessels, in emergency, the secretary is authorized to pay to the owner a sum not exceeding eight per centum annually upon the cost of such ships; but such maximum payment can only be allowed to vessels capable of making nineteen knots speed. It is believed that, under this encouragement, merchant steamships can be constructed in such a manner as to be available as swift cruisers in case of way, and with fitne of peace. All ships so built, under construct with the secretary, or taken by him after being built, shall be enrolled in a list which is to be termed "The Auxiliary Naval List."

These bills cover the general naval policy as indicated in the able report of Secretary Tracy, and it is the intention of Senator Hale to urge their passage by the Senate as soon as possible. Hearings will be held by the Senate Naval Committee, and the secretary and expert officers of the Department will be summoned before the committee at an early day. Navy may take any vessels already built which are

before the committee at an early day.

Senator Hale also introduced a bill to reimburse the
Senator Hale also introduced a bill to reimburse the
survivors of the officers and crews of the fill-fatel
region and Vandalla, wreched in the great tempest
in May last at the Samoan Islands. The bill also
provides for the survivors of the Nipske, which was
stranded at the same time, and further appropriates
money for the representatives of all those who were
lost in the tempest.

ROSA RAND TO TAKE ROSE EYTINGE'S PLACE. haltimore, Dec. 8 (Special).—Rose Eytinge, the actress, leaves the "Captain Swift" company next week. She and Arthur Forrest, who were joint stars in the company, have had a disagreement, and during informed her that her engagement would terminate next week in Toronto, for which city the company left to-day. Miss Rosa Rand, formerly leading lady for John T. Fond's company, will take Miss Eytinge's place. Miss Eytinge says that she has been badly treated, and on her return to New York she will likely enter suit against Forrest for violation of contract. Of late years Miss Rand has been a teacher of elocution in the size.

SWINDLED BY A PRETENDING MONEY-FINDER. Baltimore, Dec. 8 (Special).-Many colored families in Ellicott City, Howard County, have been swindled by a negro sharper, who when arristed yesterday ave his name as Henry Roberts. About two weeks ago Roberts, who represented himself as a prophet, appeared among the colored people and by his glibness of speech and persuasive manners aroused their operstitions and robbed them of their cash. erst victims were Andrew Lyles and wife, to whom he represented that a certain deceased gentleman of Ellicott City had deposited in the earth a pot containing \$100,000; that he was the only one who knew its whereabouts, and that upon the payment of a nominal whereabouts, and that upon the payment of a nominal sum the treasure could be obtained. Lyles and his wife gave him \$16.00, for which he promised \$100 to the former and \$9,000 to the latter. He next called upon Allen Hall, to whom he promised \$25,000 for a fee of \$115, which consideration was readily paid. He also promised \$25,000 to Hall's wife. He claimed that he had been instructed by the splits, in order to seeme the coveted coin, that he must be on the spot at a certain hour of the night, but having no timeplece he feared there might be some hitch in the matter. Hall, thinking everything all right, cheerfully lent his watch. A dozen or more superstitious negro fundless suffered for their creduilty in the same manner. He will be prosecuted for obtaining money under false prefernees.

REGULATORS SENTENCED IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to "The Times-pernocrat" from Opclousa, La., says: "Judge Lewis Democrat " from Opelousa, La., says: "Judge Lewis to-day passed sentence on the convicted regulators as follows: Charles Arabl and Arbillien Beard, under Section 850, pentientiary for life; Syphrogen Meche Church.

IMPORTANT NAVAL BILLS. and Lastic Smith, under Section 851, twelve years in the penitentiary; Gerome Meche, under Section 854, two years in the penitentiary. The cases of all these men will be carried to the Supreme Court.

THE CERRO BLANCO MINES SOLD.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS PAY A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS FOR THEM.

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 8 (Special) .- One of the most portant mining sales ever made in the Southwest has just been closed by James Farrell, of San Fran He has sold to an English company, of which James Whittall, of the London, Paris and American Bank, is president, the Cerro Bianco group of mines nine miles from Imuris Station, on the Sonora Rail-President Whittall, accompanied by George Thompson, manager of the New-Jersey Extract Works. Elizabeth, N. J., and Andrew B. Ferris, manager of the Arizona Copper Company, have returned from a trip through the mines for the purpose of thoroughly examining them, and they were so well pleased that Mr. Whittall at once telegraphed to the solicitors in London to pay over the money. It is believed that London to pay over the money. It is believed that the Mattsons, of the Lombard Street Bank, London are interested in the purchase of the Cerro Blanco mines. The new company is called the Imuris Mines, limited, and is a London Incorporation with a large capital stock. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect at once large works on the Magdalen River, and already engineers are in the field running a line for a railroad from the site of the works to the mines. Farrell has owned the mines about two years, during which time he has spent \$40,000 in developing them. He has shipped only a few cars of ore, simply to determine the best method of treatment.

FOR THE FUNERAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

PREPARATIONS MADE IN NEW-ORLEANS-THE BODY TO BE CARRIED ON A CAISSON.

New-Orleans, Dec. 8 .- Many enurches held memoria ervices in honor of Jefferson Davis to-day, principally the Protestant Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and rch, related anecdotes of Mr. Davis, especially as a visitor to the annual seashore camp-meeting. Bishop Galleher, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who will be in charge of the funeral, will be specially aided by Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson and the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, of Missi-sippi; by Dr. Markham. Presbyterian; Father Hubert, Catholie, and Drs. Bakewell and Martin, Protesant Episcopal. These were all Confederate chaplains. Dr. Bahewell was sergeant of a company, and Bishop Galleher himself have the services take place on the broad portico of the City Hall. La Fayette Square stretches out in front, and many people could then anthem "Though I Walk Through the Valley of the Shadow of Death," by Sir Arthur Sullivan. At the tomb the same choir will chant "Rock of Ages." The body will be taken to the cemetery, a distance of cession will walk all the way. The parade will be of immense proportions. To-day the shipping dipped its flags, the British steamships especially putting their flags at half-mast.

The sword worn by Jefferson Davis in the Black Hawk war will be buried with him. A temporary resting place for the body has been chosen by lot. The tomb of the Army of Soffthern Virginia in Metalrie Cemetery was selected. ounted by a statue of Stonewall Jackson, which Mr. Davis assisted in dedicating. Mrs. Davis has sent the following note to the agent

of the Associated Press: Associated Press, that it will be a physical impossibilit me to answer the thousands of telegrams of condolence I therefore take this means of expressing my apprecia of the profound sympathy exhibited by so many of Mr. Davis's friends to his bereaved and grateful family.

A QUARREL RAISED BY JEFF DAVIS'S NAME. Charleston, W, Va., Dec. 8 (Special).—At the break-fast table in the Hotel Ruffner this morning, United States Marshal H. S. White and some other gentlemen, among them W. A. McCorkle, a prominent Democratic attorney of this city, were talking of the death of Jeff Davis, and the opinion was expressed that his memory should be allowed to rest, and that the least said about him the better it would be for all. Marshal remarked: "Yes, and take him to the Potters' Field and bury htm." Corkle was sitting in the hotel office talking to friends, when Mr. White came in. McCorkle addressed him saying that he thought his remark at the breakfast table was uncalled for. Mr. White seemed to be taken replied that he had no apology to McCorkle slapped him in the face od. Mr. White attempted to start

A NEEDLESS DISPATCH AND DIGNIFIED REPLY. Washington, Dec. 8.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Secretary Proctor:

New.Orleans La., Dec. 7, 1889.
To the Honorable Secretary of War, Wishington, D. C.
I have officially to inform you that the Honorable Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the Linited States, died in this city vesterday. His funeral will take place here on December 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. JAMES A. SHAKESPEARE,
Mayor of New.Orleans.
In response, Secretary Proctor to night.

In response, Secretary Proctor to-night sent the

following message:
War Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 186
Hon, James A. Shakespeare, Mayor of New-Orlea,
Your telegram informing me of the death of X
Davis is received. In retraining from any office
action thereon, I would not and hope I do not as
to the great sorrow of his family and many friend
It seems to me the right course and the best one fail. You will, I am sine, understand that its ado
non is prompted also by a sincere wish and purpos
to act in the spirit of peace and good-will whice
should fill the hearts of all our people.
REDFIELD PROCEOUS HI the hearts of all our people.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

A MEMORIAL MEETING TO BE HELD. A meeting of Southerners was held at the New-York Hotel yesterday afternoon, to take action on the death of Jefferson Davis. Colonel John C. Calhoun, president of the Southern Society, opened the meeting brief speech, in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the dead leader of the Confederacy. Clarence Cary, General Joseph Wheeler, John R. Abney and A. R. Chisholm, with Colonel Calboun as chairman, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and arrange or a memorial meeting. They reported fitting resofor a memorial meeting. They reported itsing resolutions, which were adopted. Arrangements for the memorial meeting will probably be made to-day. Colonel W. H. Hardy made a speech in which he reviewed the life and character of Mr. Davis. Among those present were Dr. W. M. Polk, James Swan, Judge John E. Bacon, Colonel Ray, of Saxannah, Ga.; General Roger A. Pryor, Colonel F. G. Stewart, of Kentucky; Colonel Francis, of Alabama; F. C. Mooreheat, Colonel A. W. Hamilton, of Kentucky; Major J. S. Robertson, Colonel Dougherty and Patrick Calboun.

YIELD OF COTTON IN SOUTH CAROLINA! Columbia, S. C., Pec. 8 (Special).—The Department of Agriculture has just completed a careful estimate of the yield of cotton for South Carolina. The condition of the crop on September 20 was promising and

SUMMONED TO TESTIFY AS DRUNKARDS. Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).-There is a clause in the owa Prohibition law which empowers the sheriff of any county to have jurisdiction within 500 yards of the county line. Cascade, being just on the dividing within the jurisdiction of the shoriff of the latter county. He has just summoned a number of promi-nent citizens of that town, including the Mayor, most of the City Council, and other officials, as most of the city country, and other omeras, as habitual drunkards, to appear at Anomosa, the county seat of Jones County, and to testify against the four-teen salorn-keepers of Cascade. The people summoned are naturally indignant, as they claim to be the most prominent citizens of the county, although somewhat convivial in their habits.

GOVERNOR-ELECT CAMPBELL CALLED HOME Governor-elect Campbell, of Ohio, who was in this city on Friday and Saturday, was called home Saturday night by the death of an aunt. Its ness here was unfinished and he will shortly

EVANGELISTIC UNION SERVICES. The union meetings of the Scotch Presbyterian, the Central Methodist Episcopal and the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian churches were continued yesferlay under the direction of the Rev. B. Fay Mills.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

PRICE THREE CENTS

UNPOPULARITY OF DOM PEDRO'S HEIR'S.

THE EMPEROR'S DYNASTIC FORECAST - THE CROWN PRINCESS CONTROLLED BY THE JESUITS-HER FRENCH HUSBAND

UNIVERSALDY DISLIKED.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,) St. Thomas, Nov. 29 .- A curious account of Dom Pedro's last visit to the rich Province of San Paulo has been given to me by an American missionary residing in Brazil. The Emperor, touched as he invariably was by the signs of popular respect and affection, was led in the course of a confidential talk with one of his entertainers there to contrast his own popularity with the coldness and indifference shown toward as long as I live," he exclaimed, " for the Brazilians know me. My daughter, perhaps. My grandchildren-I don't know." This forecast of the fortunes of the dynasty was made hardly more than a year ago. It is one out of many indications that Dem Pedre, while he did not expect to lose his throne in his old age, clearly discerned the approaching revolution and the inevitable establishment of a republican form of Government. "My daughter, perhaps," was a confession that royalty was doomed in republican America.

Unlike Louis Philippe, Dom Pedro was not a

overeign who hungered after popularity. He played his part with grace and dignity as a King of an historic line. With a mind swayed by liberal ideas of the functions of constitutional monarchy, he made no sacrifice of his royal prerogative in adapting his reign to the conditions of modern progress. Louis Philippe courted popularity with vulgar impetuosity, and as King Pear he was despised and ridiculed even by the trades people whom he invited to court. Dom Pedro did nothing during his long reign to bring the royal profession into contempt. Popular prestige came to him apparently without his solicitation. He did not patronize his subjects nor affect the democratic manners of a Citizen King. He was loyal to the traditions of his line. acting upon Chateaubriand's dictum that popularity is a woman, to be mastered rather than wooed. In marked contrast with his own manner were the artifices and affectations of the Orleans Princes with whom his house was connected by marriage. The Emperor's younger sister had married one of Louis Philippe's sons, the Prince de Joinville, and their children, the Duke de Ponthievre and a daughter who was married to her cousin, the Duke de Chartres, were among the most spirited of the Orleans Princes in France. The houses were, moreover, directly connected by the marriage of the Princess Imperial Isabel with the Count d'Eu, a grandson of Louis Philippe. The Prince Consort, who became a member of the Council of State, commander of the army, and during the Regency virtually the ruler of Brazil. inherited all the amiable traits and respectable virtues of his family and along with these the fatal Orleans gift of incurring unpopularity. This is a point on which great stress is to be laid. for all Brazilians whom I have met in my journes to Rio agree in pronouncing the unpopularity of the Crown Princess and her French husband one of the chief causes of the revolution.

The Crown Princess combined the rugged; ro

bust traits of the Emperor's character with the Neapolitan religious nature of her mother, daughter of the King of the two Sicilies. Resolute, ambitious, and naturally fond of the business of state, she had a passion for managing and overreaching politicians, and at the same time she was a religious zealot easily controlled by spiritual advisers and by Jesuit intriguers. The vigor, inflexible purpose and self-reliance which she displayed under the Regency were qualities which convinced thoughtful Brazilians that Dom Pedro's successor would not be a weak and incapable sovreign. The decree of emancipation signed by her during her father's absence in Europe was an earnest of the force of character which she would dis close upon ascending the throne. With this masculine vigor was coupled piety of a feminine type. When Louis Philippe was affecting Voltairean ideas about religion Queen Marie Amelie was scrupulously exact in her devotions and attendance at mass and could be seen on Sundays handing about collection bags in her parish church. The Crown Princess, too, was a pious and devoted daughter of the Church. Early in life she was brought under the influence of religious advisers, who convinced her that she had even greater duties to perform for the Church than for the Empire. As time went on this ascendency over her mind was completely established. As Queen Marie Amelie had humbled herself, so she was wont to subject herself to degrading discipline. A Brazilian clergyman has told me within a few days of the painful sensation created in Rio when one day it became known that the future Queen had taken a broom and swept out the aisles of a church as an act of penance. This incident, if the circumstances have not been exaggerated, disclosed the absolute dominion which spiritual advisers had obtained over her.

Other and indisputable evidence of this fact was not wanting. It is now known that the Emancipation Act eighteen months ago was the work of the Jesuits, rather than the Ministers of the day. All parties and factions admitted the ultimate necessity for complete abolition of slavery The slave-owners themselves foresaw what was inevitably coming, and were gradually preparing for the new conditions of labor. The Princess-Regent's religious guides, knowing that she and her husband were unpopular, perceived the advantage of obtaining for her the credit of liberating 1,500,000 slaves. The Ministry, being aware of the financial embarrassment and ruin that would be caused if slave-owners were taken unawares. desired to defer the proclamation, at least until the Emperor's return. The Pfincess-Regent preferred to act upon the counsel of the Jesuits. It was a great stroke of state, designed to conciliate public opinion and to endear the future sovereign to the hearts of the people. The popular rejoicings were tumultuous at the time; the slave-owners, who were unprepared for the event, were thrown into a sullen, resentful temper, which has led them to recognize in the present revolution an act of retribution against the Crown; and the sober, second thought of the people tinged with regret and apprehension, caused by so unmistakable a revelation of the domination

of Clericalism at Court. It was not long before another demonstration of Jesuit influence was made. A measure providing for the full degree of religious equality and toleration guaranteed by the Imperial Constitution was introduced and passed by the Senate, As that body was ultra-Conservative and recraited mainly from the circle of Imperial partisans, its action in promptly passing the bill created gen-eral astonishment, and the concurrence of the lower Chamber was taken as a matter of course. The Crown Princess, instigated by her spiritual ndvisers, at once busied herself in obstructing the measure and preventing its enactment. She went from house to house obtaining signatures to a popular protest against the passage of the Religious Liberty Act. Her husband and many court ladies assisted her in the work, and before many days the remonstrance had been signed by over 14,000 The country was dazed by this remarkable exhibition of religious bigotry. served the immediate purpose of defeating the measure, with the adventitious aid of a group of obstructionists; but it also furnished thoughtful men in Brazil with overwhelming evidence